

know that President Lincoln regarded this triumph of generous ideas in Missouri as fully counterbalancing the untoward and unexpected results in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Within the present year, it has seemed good to the Administration to put its patronage in Missouri into the hands of questionable friends and open foes, on the principle affirmed in the tripe query: "If a man can't take liberties with his friends, with whom can he?" A Republican General-Commanding was dismissed at St. Louis and a "Conservative" installed in his stead; and this change was naturally imitated in the subordinate commands. Gen. Ben Lean, Emancipation M. C. elect, Gen. Blunt, &c., were superseded by inveterate Pro-Slavery men like Guit or "Claybanks" of a most "Conservative" pattern; under whose auspices earnest Anti-Slavery men have about such usage as was accorded them in Kansas under Pierce and Buchanan.

Under these auspices, a special election has just been held for a Representative in Congress from the 11th District, vice Noell (Emancipation) deceased. Noell was elected last year by a plurality of seven over John G. Scott (Pro-Slavery) who has now doubtless succeeded him by a much larger plurality. The following are the partial returns at hand:

Counties	Lansing	Sect.	Normal	Sect.	1862.	1863.
Madison.....	141	315	129	290		
Perry.....	300	502	746	355		
Washington.....	238	202	415		
Iron.....(about)100m.	189	103				
Scott and Cape	86	1				
Girardie.....	450	...	572	196		
Dent.....	no returns.	112	5			
Mississippi.....	no returns.	26	308			
New-Madrid.....	no returns.	..	17			
St. Francois.....	no returns.	170	520			
St. Genevieve.....	no returns.	332	433			
Wayne.....	no returns.	156	112			
Soldiers' vote.....	54	3				
Total.....	1,094	2,115	2,765	2,758		

Scott's gain so far, 580, and his election sure.

—Mr. Scott is just such a politician as Vandigham, and as bitterly hostile to every Republican sentiment as man can be; yet the Administration influence and patronage have elected him. There may be a good reason for banishing such men from Ohio and electing them to Congress from Missouri, but we don't see it.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9, 1863.

LOOKING OUT FOR HOMES.

One hundred and fifty-five settlements under the Homestead Law, have been made in Olympic County, along Puget Sound, Oregon, within one month.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SCRIP.

The issue of Agricultural College Scrip to the State of Rhode Island has been made. The Act provides that only the assignees of the state can locate the lands thus granted, and as the Act of the State accepting the grant reads that the transfer can only be made by authority of the State Legislature, it is probable that no action will be taken until the meeting of the Legislature. This will keep the land out of the market for some time.

WASHINGTON GAS COMPANY.

The act organizing the Washington Gas Company stipulates that the Company shall charge Government 28 cents and other consumers 30 cents per 100 cubic feet. Since the Internal Revenue Law has been in operation the Company have added the 15 per cent tax to their bills. To this Government and others objected, and the subject was referred to Dr. Brodhead, Second Controller of the Treasury Department, who had decided that the Company has no right to exceed the rate prescribed in this act, as no act repealing that has been passed, and that it was clearly the intention of the Internal Revenue Law that Companies should pay the tax out of their profits, for which reason the graduating scale of the tax was made upon profits, varying from small to large amounts.

GEN. MILROY.

Maj.-Gen. Milroy is in town to attend the Court of Inquiry asked for by him in reference to the evacuation of Winchester.

CAVALRY CHANGES.

The regular cavalry are about to be remodeled and refitted, and it is said are to turn over their old horses to the volunteers. Considering that the volunteer cavalry have done the greater part of the fighting, and have always had trouble in obtaining horses, this seems hardly fair toward the volunteers.

SENSATION NEWS.

In the absence of other sensational news, our contemporaries have renewed the old topic of war with England. The matter looks very formidable and imminent on paper, but has no foundation in fact. The latest intelligence from abroad is considered in official circles as eminently favorable as regards any apprehension of difficulty between England and this country. The policy of Mr. Seward at this time is to treat the matter in the same light as between individuals. The manufacture and sale of arms which others use against us cannot be construed (as the manufacturers assign) to injure us. Some direct overt act must be committed by England before this country can declare war. That England will interfere, no one cognizant of the facts believes.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1863.

PROTECTION FOR NEGRO TROOPS—ENFORCEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT'S RETALIATORY ORDER.

The following official communication from Secretary Stanton proves that the recent Order No. 252, of President Lincoln, is to be fully carried out. When the gunboat Isaac Smith was captured by the Rebels in the Stono River, some months since, among the prisoners taken were three colored men. At the time the officers of the gunboat were released these men were in close confinement, and their release was refused, and has never been granted. Upon the authoritative declaration of the policy of the Government in such cases, the Secretary of the Navy called the attention of Mr. Stanton to their case, and it will be seen that he makes it the occasion of a prompt enforcement of the order. The President is determined that the rights, as prisoners of war, of all who are captured while in the service of the United States, shall be respected, irrespective of color, otherwise the sternest retaliation will be exacted.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1863.

SIR: Your letter of the 3d inst., calling the attention of this department to the case of Orte H. Brown, William H. Johnson and William Wilson, three colored men captured by the gunboat Isaac Smith, has received considerable attention. The rebels, however, have no prisoners of South Carolina, if there be any such in their possession, and if not, three others, be confined in custody and held as hostages for Brown, Johnson and Wilson, and that the fact be communicated to the Red Cross Society.

Very respectfully yours obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

CAPTURE OF SUTLERS BY MOSEBY'S GUERRILLAS.

Moseby's guerrillas will infest the region of country between Alexandria and Fairfax, making continual attacks upon sutlers' trains. Some of the property is recaptured from time to time by our

troops, and the marauders put to flight. Yesterday James Coyle, a tavern-keeper, was shot dead by the victims of the plunderers. He was suspected of aiding the Rebels, and his recent conduct proved the fact. The settlers allege that Moseby's gang is composed almost entirely of farmers and others of pretended loyalty in that section, who share in the plunder. It is said that arrests of such persons are being made and other measures adopted to rid the country of these thieves.

CAMPBELL COUNTY, Ky., July 27, 1863.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Incredulity of Secrecy in Kentucky—Apparent Change of Sentiment—Horror in the Jail—Selling and Washing of Morgan—Novel Idea of Kentucky Farmers as to the Proper Management of the Draft—Value of Backbone.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Vicksburg taken! We don't believe it. The idea is a delusion of the Abolitionists, and we knowing folks laugh that the credulous Cincinnati should have fired 200 guns over such a self-evident absurdity. And then there is that about Gettysburg! Said a next-door neighbor lady, to a lady visitor, "They say our Gen. Lee has been beaten in Pennsylvania—do you think it's true?" "It doesn't seem reasonable," was the friend's naive answer, and so it goes. There is notwithstanding a strong Union feeling here, very especially since that famous No. 38 Order of stout and sturdy Burnside's. Indeed I do not know where to find a Secessionist hereabout. No one wanted to go over the lines—it was only necessary to put them on their oaths. Everybody of any pluck had gone away, some fighting, some shooting, some "teaching school"—all dangerous or unhealthy operations apparently, for we hear now and again of one absconder or another's being hanged or shot, or that such another had come home terribly sick of something—considered dangerous even by some sanitary folks, who look after such things, to tighten life-feeding, and carry out the death-like grip of Lee's tyranny, as to require a secession in some sort Leviathan.

Long-continued applause greeted the conclusion of the speech, and Gen. Sigel rose to retire, when Major-Gen. Stahel entered the room, and was introduced by Gen. Sigel.

SCARCITY OF SURGEONS FOR COLORED REGIMENTS.

While there is no difficulty in procuring other officers for colored regiments, there is such a scarcity of surgeons that the Surgeon-General is compelled to advertise for them.

NAVAL OFFICER MISSING.

John Blake of the United States Navy, who was ordered on duty in June last, cannot be found. His last official address was New-York City. Fears are entertained for his safety.

CAPTURE OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

Lieut.-Commander Johnson of the gunboat Katahdin, reports the capture, off San Luis Pass, July 13, of the schooner Excelsior, and Lieut. Madigan, commanding the gunboat Owaseo, reports the capture, on the 21st ult., of the schooner Revenge of Orleans. Owing to the schooner being aground at the time, she was scuttled. Her cargo consisted of sugar, hides, and mineral salt.

WOODEN BARRACKS FOR SOLDIERS.

Wooden barracks are to be constructed immediately in all of the fortifications, and at every post in the Department of Washington, for the accommodation of the troops. These buildings are cheaper than stone, more pleasant and healthier, and will last for a number of years.

THE TROUBLE AT PORTSMOUTH, V. A.

The deputation from Portsmouth, Virginia, had a conference to-day with the President on the subject of the recent conflict at that place between the military and civil authorities. The matter was referred by the President to Gov. Pierpont and Gen. Foster for settlement.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. Lamson has been detached from the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and ordered to the command of the steamer Nansund.

MILITARY COURT-MARTIAL.

A Court-Martial, of which Brig.-Gen. Slough is President, will assemble here on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, to try such cases as were left unfinished by the Court-Martial of which Maj.-Gen. Hitchcock was President, recently dissolved. Major Gaines is detailed as Judge-Advocate and Recorder.

While there is no difficulty in procuring other officers for the colored regiments there is such a scarcity of surgeons that the surgeon-general is compelled to advertise for them.

John Blake, of the United States Navy, who was ordered on duty in June last, cannot be found. His last official address was New-York city. Fears are entertained for his safety.

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Third Assistant Engineer Edward H. Magee, detached from the Pensacola, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Third Assistant Engineer Geo. W. Thorn, detached from the Minnesota and ordered to examination.

Third Assistant Engineer James McGregor, ordered to the Pensacola.

Third Assistant Engineer Wm. Bond, ordered to the Minnesota.

Second Assistant Engineer Charles E. Emery, and Third Assistant Engineers R. H. Stevens and R. B. Flott, ordered to the steam sloop Nape.

Commander Andrew Bryson, ordered to command the ironclad steamer Leigh.

Commander C. H. B. Caldwell, ordered to command the Gloucest.

Lieut. James O'Kane, detailed from the R. R. Cuyl, and waiting orders.

Lieut. John Weidman, ordered to the Sampson.

Third Assistant Engineers Augustus Sackett and Albert J. Kenyon, detached from the Chippewa, and ordered North to examination.

Third Assistant Engineers Jacob M. Murray and Robert Crawford, ordered to the Chippewa.

Third Assistant Engineer George W. Melville, ordered to examination. [Star.]

Gen. Sigel on Public Schools.

At the annual session of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association, held at Reading, Major-Gen. Sigel was introduced and made the following indulgent speech:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I came here this evening to pay you my respects. I came to do honor, if I can, to the noble souls of teachers—the Teachers' Association of the State of Pennsylvania. As an old teacher myself, I feel how thankful am I that I should be to those who take the great work of education in their hands; who are working not only for the present, but for future generations. I have only to say that it is not my business to give you a lecture or make you a speech. I have not got enough. You know very well my business. It is that of a soldier, and I came here to the City of Reading to drill recruits and organize regiments, never expecting to attend such an elegant meeting as this. When I came to this door I was astonished to find such a large assemblage, and I really thought I would have to beat a retreat. [Applause.] But, as I am now in this hall, I must make the best of it. Gentlemen, our public schools are, I believe, the greatest original work of the American people. [Applause.] I say our public schools, because I tried, since I have come here as exile from a tyrannical country, not only to become by my papers, but to my soul and heart, an American citizen. [Cheers.] I have struggled hard to gain a knowledge of the American people and their institutions. I have, for ten years, lived among you. I have seen your noble and lofty qualities of character. I like to be here, and hope I will die there. [Renewed applause.] I have three children; I hope they will grow up in entire devotion to this country, and may they, if necessary, defend the institutions of this country with their lives. Therefore, you will allow me to say "our" public schools. This war has affected the public school system in America. In many cities we find the school-houses empty, and the children deserted. But this war itself has taught us much for him, he is a part of a man's moral system, working out in good citizenship and fidelity to all men.

The belief in mere asserions produces constitutional lies and hypocrisy, while the belief in practical facts, easy of verification or digestion, makes truthful men. Hence the importance of introducing into our schools of every kind—Sunday and week-day—some little work which will teach our youth some of the fundamental principles on which the business relations between men are constituted.

Bishop Purcell holds out the hope that the field of labor and wealth will be eventually left exclusively to the Irishmen. Why this? because the time is past when the Irishman can be had for less than the American. The wages of labor are too high for the Irishman to compete with the American.

BAXTER—At Newark, Essex County, on Wednesday, July 29, 1863, Anna, wife of Emil Baxter, and only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Baxter, died at the age of 21 years.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure. Commander of the 13th U. S. Cavalry.

DRYING.—At New-York, Mrs. H. H. Faile, widow of the Rev. Dr. Faile, died on Friday evening, July 27, 1863, at the age of 70 years.

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